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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



Vol. VI, No. 28

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1967 (SAUR 5, 1346 S.H.)

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ZIAYEE HOPES GROUP WILL FINANCE PROJECT

Tells FAO Head Multilateral Help Best For Gauargan

KABUL, April 26, (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister Abdul Hakim Ziaee yesterday told World Food and Agriculture Organisation Director-General B.R. Sen that he hoped a consortium of friendly nations would help finance the multipurpose Gauargan project in northwestern Afghanistan.

Such a consortium might cooperate with the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank's special fund for agricultural development, Ziaee said, and of course, the Food and Agriculture Organisation's help would be appreciated on this project, too.

Surveys and studies are being made on the large Gauargan and Hari Rud projects and the irrigation of Katawaz by underground water with help from the FAO. These projects are important in increasing Afghanistan's agricultural productivity, Ziaee told Sen.

The Planning Minister thanked Sen for the services of FAO advisors during the past 16 years and expressed the hope that FAO will help in implementing small agriculture and irrigation projects along with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

Ziaee told Sen the World Food Programme had been very successful here and that he hoped it would renew its programme when the present agreement runs out.

Sen also met Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza yesterday morning. Reza described the agricultural and irrigation projects included in the Third Plan and preparations already made.

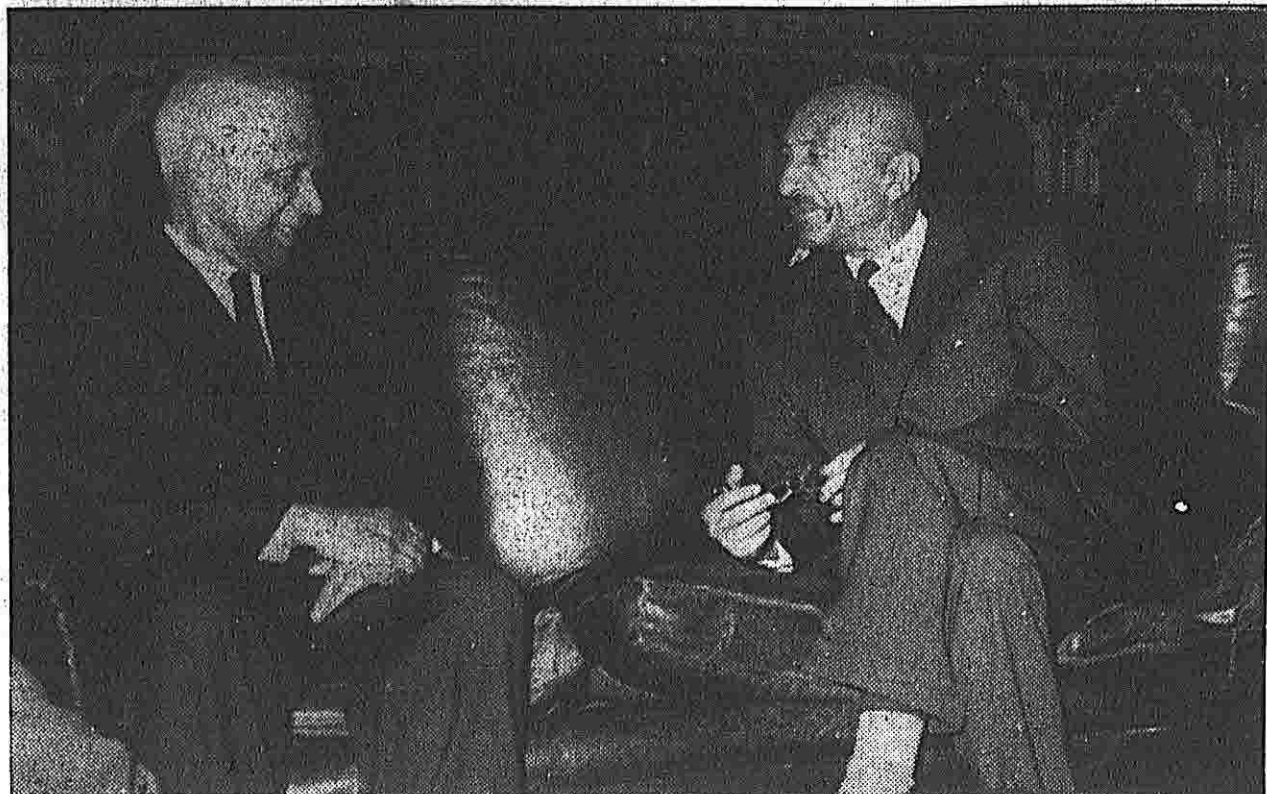
At a news conference yesterday afternoon Sen said he found FAO projects here are being carried out successfully. He also indicated that he felt investment by the Asian Development Bank in Afghanistan will prove very fruitful.

The extent of FAO assistance in fields such as cotton production, river basin development and animal and plant production will be increased, he said.

Yesterday noon Dr. Sen was guest of honour at a luncheon given in Sphogmal restaurant by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq. It was attended by officials from the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and Irrigation, Commerce and some members of the Wolesi Jirga.

At 6 p.m. yesterday Dr. Sen gave a reception at the Kabul Hotel which was attended by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, and Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Reza, officials of the two ministries and some United Nations advisers working here.

Sen's three-day visit ended today.



His Majesty the King received FAO Director General Dr. Sen yesterday morning in Delkusha Palace.

DeGaulle, Johnson Meet; UK EEC Application Imminent

PARIS, April 26, (Reuter).—Well-informed sources here night confirmed that President de Gaulle and President Johnson Tuesday discussed a possible meeting, but they said a visit by the French President to America was doubtful.

The two leaders began their short discussion in Bonn by referring to their previous meeting when Johnson was American vice president, the sources said.

"It was on the basis of that reference that a possible meeting of the presidents in France or America was evoked," they added.

A meeting would require some agreement on the main world problems, including Vietnam and a self-

dependent Europe, and this was not likely to happen, the sources said.

The official French viewpoint remains that following President de Gaulle's visit to Washington for President Kennedy's funeral, it is the turn of the American President to visit France.

Front-page play was given to a photograph showing West German President Heinrich Lübke bringing the two leaders together in a handshake.

De Gaulle is paying a visit to Canada in July.

Johnson and de Gaulle told each other at a brief talk that each would be welcome to visit the other's capital, informed sources reported.

The sources said it was not clear according to information available so far whether these were intended as serious invitations or were just in exchange of friendly remarks.

The two presidents met at the luncheon given by Lübke for foreign statesmen attending Dr. Konrad Adenauer's state funeral.

Relations between Paris and Washington have been cool for several years because of differences over the Vietnam war and European policy.

Johnson, however, has made a point of not getting involved in a war of words with the French leader and is anxious not to let relations grow any cooler.

The White House spokesman, George Christian, when asked about the invitations said: "They exchanged pleasantries. All leaders are welcome to the United States but I don't know anything about any specific invitation."

Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told de Gaulle and heads of other Common Market governments that Britain would decide soon whether to apply for Common Market membership.

Wilson, who was also in Bonn for Adenauer's state funeral, had a 15-minute talk with General de Gaulle during a luncheon offered by Lübke.

Informed sources said the French President was pleasantly interested in what Wilson had to say—but was non-committal.

Senators Discuss Development Budget

KABUL April 26, (Bakhtar).—At yesterday's meeting of the Meshrano Jirga's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs, the development budget for 1346 was discussed. Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Planning Minister, and Ali Ahmad Khoram, president of the planning department in the Planning Ministry testified on the question.

The Wolesi Jirga yesterday approved Article 20 of the parliamentary elections decree law with minor amendments.

It was also decided that committee meetings of the Jirga be postponed until next Monday so that the general session would be able to complete its review of the parliamentary elections decree law. The meeting of the Jirga was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirga.

Stunned Muscovites File Past Urn Of Komarov's Ashes

MOSCOW, April 26, (Tass).—For eight hours yesterday, thousands of Muscovites filed past the urn containing the ashes of cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov, who died on Monday in bringing the spaceship "Soyuz" down to earth.

Early in the morning, a line of people nearly a kilometre long had formed outside the building. By noon, when the doors were opened, the number of mourners was so great that traffic had to be stopped.

Every minute, 200 people passed through the hall where the urn stood on a high pedestal.

A Reuter despatch from Moscow adds: Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov was mourned by a stunned nation Tuesday as government investigators worked to find the cause of the disaster which claimed his life Monday.

Thousands of Muscovites, many of them weeping openly, stood in line to pay homage to his memory in the Red Banner Hall of the central army house in Moscow.

Throughout the afternoon a silent procession moved past a simple flower-bedecked urn containing the ashes of the 40-year-old cosmonaut—the first man to die on a space mission.

One of the longest queues for

USSR Contributes 7 Million For UN Peace Keeping

UNITED NATIONS, April 26, (AP).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov was said by diplomatic sources Tuesday to have told U.S. ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg that the Soviet Union would make a voluntary contribution of \$7 million to help pay off the UN peacekeeping deficit.

The sources said Goldberg so informed delegates of about 20 other countries at a private meeting Monday at the U.S. mission, which he heads. He was telling about a talk he had with Kuznetsov last Thursday.

The deficit stems mainly from the refusal of the Soviet Union, France and 10 smaller countries to pay General-Assembly assessments for UN peacekeeping operations on the grounds that the Security Council alone is empowered to start and finance such operations.

By now the Soviet Union is charged on UN books with owing about \$65 million in such assessments. But the current estimate of the total deficit is much less. In contributing \$7 million the Soviet Union would be paying about 10 per cent of the arrears charged against it, but only a fourth of the minimum estimate of the deficit.

Messages Sent To USSR Leaders

KABUL April 26, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a message of sympathy and condolence on the tragic death of Vladimir Komarov, the Soviet astronaut, to Nikolai Podgorniy, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal has also sent a condolence telegram to Alexei Kosygin, Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.

BBC Broadcasts Times' Comment On Pashtoonistan

KABUL, April 26, (Bakhtar).—BBC, in a broadcast Saturday evening, read a commentary from the London Times on relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

It said Afghanistan does not want the tension between Pakistan and India to result in commercial loss to India.

The Times said that over some time a dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan developed on Pashtoonistan and five years ago caused such tension that it resulted in the rupturing of relations between the two countries. But Afghanistan has gradually tried to improve these ties and bases its claims on this matter on the wishes of the people of Pashtoonistan.

The Times article further comments on Pashtoonistan and says that the struggle for independence is continuing in Pashtoonistan.

Mazar Traders To Buy Bank Shares

MAZARE SHARIF, April 26, (Bakhtar).—The businessmen of Mazare Sharif, capital of Balkh province, have expressed readiness to purchase nearly Af. 12 million worth of shares of the Industrial Bank.

This was decided at a meeting here yesterday which was also attended by Governor Mohammad Nasir Keshawar and President of the Industrial Bank Mohammad Aman.

At a similar meeting held in Maimana, Fariab, last week the businessmen of that province decided they will invest over six and one half million afghanis in the bank.

Togo President Shot By Guard

LOME, Togo, April 26, (DPA).—Togolese President Etienne Eyadema was slightly wounded when a palace guard fired his gun on him from close range Monday as he stepped from his car to inspect the guard unit.

Lieutenant Colonel Eyadema ousted President Nicholas Grunitzky in a bloodless coup last January, was wounded. A communiqué said the 24-year-old would-be assassin had confessed to have acted to defend the interests of former Togolese Chief of Staff Bodjolle, under detention for illegal possession of arms.

The young gendarme of the guard unit came from the same village as Bodjolle, near Koumea, 400 kilometres east of here, he said.

Eyadema, who claimed that people from the Koumea region had striven since 1963 to return Bodjolle to his post and plotted a coup in 1965, ordered all army staff originating there disarmed pending a decision on their fate.

About forty soldiers were estimated to be affected by the move.

Pakistan Urges UN Machinery To Govern Southwest Africa

UNITED NATIONS, April 26, (Reuter).—Pakistan asked the General Assembly Tuesday to adopt an African-Pakistan proposal for the immediate creation of United Nations machinery to administer Southwest Africa.

The chief Pakistani delegate, Haji Agha Shahi, told the Assembly, meeting in special session on the Southwest African problem, that the African-Pakistan proposal was more realistic than other proposals.

"The touchstone of the realism or otherwise of the African-Pakistan proposal is not what the Republic of South Africa is prepared to do or not do, but the willingness of the permanent members of the Security Council to act in accordance with the imperative of the situation resulting from the action taken by the United Nations in terminating the mandate," he said.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, heaped scorn on the western proposals and said their aim was to drag the United Nations back to the situation which had existed before the mandate was annulled, and to prevent the liquidation of the colonial and racist regime in Southwest Africa.

He charged that foreign monopolies in South Africa and Southwest Africa are flatly opposed to effective implementation of the General Assembly resolution.

Shah Rawan Canal Reopens Next Week

KUNDUZ, April 26, (Bakhtar).—Within 10 days water will flow again in the Shah Rawan canal.

The canal was filled with sand last year when the Amu river flooded. Work on repairing the canal was begun two months ago by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's canal and dam construction unit.

Yesterday Kunduz Governor Fakir Nabi Alefi inspected the work.

He also inspected the work of the personnel of the provincial department of communications who are extending a telephone line between Archi and Kunduz.

The people of Archi have donated 2000 wooden poles to be used in extending the line.

Pakistan Urges UN Machinery To Govern Southwest Africa

UNITED NATIONS, April 26, (Reuter).—Pakistan asked the General Assembly Tuesday to adopt an African-Pakistan proposal for the immediate creation of United Nations machinery to administer Southwest Africa.

"The states supporting the South African regime," he declared, "share in full measure the responsibility for its criminal actions in regard to the people of Southwest Africa."

Kuznetsov gave qualified support to the African-Asian proposals but expressed reservations on establishment of UN machinery to take over the territory.

There are serious reasons to fear that the opponents of the independence of this country will not fail to use the establishment of such machinery for the purposes which have nothing to do with the task of an early ousting of South African racists although this is the crux of the matter," he said.

He cited the UN operation in the Congo, which he said showed "all the danger and undesirability of operations of foreign armed forces in any country, if such operations are not based on a strict observance of the UN charter."

"The proposal to create a police force for Southwest Africa causes serious concerns," he declared, and he reiterated a previous Soviet proposal for an immediate declaration of independence for Southwest Africa.

As for South Africa's withdrawal, he said this was "inseparably connected with a complete discontinuance without any expectations or reservations of political, economic, military and any other assistance which is still being given to the South African authorities by the United States" and Great Britain as well as by certain other western powers.

The present session of the General Assembly must resolutely condemn such support and demand an immediate end of such collaboration with the South African regime."

He also restated the Soviet proposal that the Organisation of African Unity take a major role in helping in the preparation and holding of general elections in the territory and the establishment of self-government.

African states have been reluctant to accept this idea, claiming that the problem is that of the United Nations and that the OAU does not now have the capacity to take on such a task.

AIR STRIKES ON N. VIET. INTENSIFIED

SAIGON, April 26, (Reuter).—American jet aircraft yesterday made their closest ever raid to the centre of the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and also struck for the second time in a week inside the city limits of the port of Haiphong.

Thailand-based Thunderchief fighter-bombers sliced through heavy anti-aircraft fire to hit Hanoi's railway repair yard on the banks of the Red River, a U.S. military spokesman said.

American officials said that the targets were two and a quarter miles (3.6 km.) from the city centre.

The previous closest raid, last June 29, was against an oil depot three and a half miles (5.6 km.) from the centre of Hanoi.

Other planes hit an electric power transformer site seven miles north of Hanoi in the second raid at the heart of North Vietnam's industrial potential.

Navy planes from 7th Fleet carriers also hammered a cement pro-

during plant one mile west of the centre of Haiphong, North Vietnam's second largest city.

In other raids around Haiphong yesterday American planes bombed an ammunition dump four miles south of the port and struck at a petrol storage site on the city's outskirts, the spokesman said.

An American spokesman said four U.S. planes were downed over North Vietnam yesterday and Monday, bringing the total number lost over the North to 514. (Tass quoted Hanoi Radio as saying four were downed over Haiphong Tuesday and one over Hanoi Monday.)

Informed sources here predict that bombing of sensitive industrial targets will be intensified in the coming weeks in a bid to raise the cost of the war for Hanoi.

In a steady intensification of the air war, American planes Monday made their first attacks on jet fighter bases round Hanoi and last Thursday bombed within the city limits

of Haiphong for the first time.

Thunderchief pilots reported meeting intense anti-aircraft, jet fighter and guided missile defences yesterday as they attacked the Hanoi railway yard and the electric power transformer site.

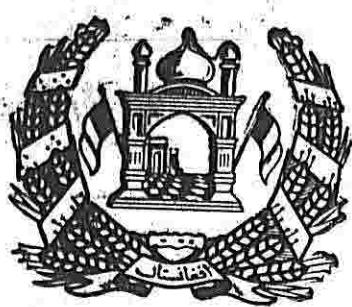
At the railway yard, the largest in North Vietnam, bombs burned through the main repair shop, marshalling yards, petrol storage areas and railway wagons.

Pilots reported large secondary explosions and black oil smoke rising 7,000 ft.

American Marines in northern Thua Thien province yesterday announced the start of a new operation codenamed Shawnee, aimed at alleged North Vietnamese regulars in threatening positions around the important city of Hue.

High-flying American B-52 bombers struck twice at areas around Hue and also inside the demilitarised zone at infiltration routes.

(Contd on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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SPACE TRAGEDY

The death of the first spaceman in flight is a misfortune to the whole community of mankind. The treaty on outer space, signed by about eighty nations including Afghanistan, calls all cosmonauts the children of the earth. Thus spacemen are international citizens. People all over the world take pride in their achievements and are concerned for their safety.

The first spacemen to die were three American astronauts who burned to death when their Apollo caught fire during a simulated flight in January.

But the death of Vladimir Komarov differed from those of Virgil Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee. He had finished a flight in Soyuz-1, successfully fired the retrorockets to slow down his craft which is the most difficult part of the descent, and was only seven kilometres from successful completion of his voyage when the parachute straps tangled and his ship plummeted to earth. Chances of such a mishap were one in several thousand, experts said.

The loss of spacemen, as the messages pouring into Washington and Moscow after each of the space tragedies this year said, is a loss to all of mankind. For conquering the moon will be the outstanding achievement in man's history of more than a million years.

Every new space sacrifice, every costly new venture adds to the accumulated knowledge of man as he works toward the objective of landing on the moon. Such accidents as these open the eyes of scientists and technicians to the need to improve their methods and take extra care before risking the lives of highly-qualified pilots.

We express our sympathy and sorrow to the Soviet Union on the death of Komarov and hope that there will be no more such disasters.

Food For Thought

Pessimism, when you get used

to it, is just as agreeable as

optimism.

—Enoch Arnold Bennett

TROUBLE WITH OIL

The Torrey Canyon affair has brought to light some new problems which countries having coastlines must take into consideration.

The Torrey Canyon was carrying more than 119,000 tons of crude oil when it ran aground near Seven Stones Reef off Britain recently. More than 100,000 tons of black, smelly oil poured into the sea, and beaches in France and the United Kingdom were threatened with contamination.

Thousands of volunteers both in France and Britain rushed to the shores in an attempt to protect the hundreds of miles of beaches. After it was determined that salvaging the ship was impossible, British planes were ordered to bomb the ship. For three days the tanker was pounded with bombs and napalm before it went down.

The sinking of the ship raises some questions, both legal and economic. May a nation bombard a sinking oil tanker which is threatening to pollute its beaches even if it is outside the country's territorial waters and as such not subject to its national sovereignty. Who should pay for the damage to the ship or for the cost of clearing the beaches?

After the Torrey Canyon incident, ship and airplane designers are having second thoughts about their plans to build big carriers. The bigger the carrier, the greater the potential loss of life and money in case of accident.

Laws are now being drafted by several governments to allow destruction of any ship in the same plight as the Torrey Canyon, if it poses a similar threat to the shores of their countries, and to authorise action by coastguards to prevent harmful fluids from reaching their territorial waters.

Raising Cotton, Sugar, And Fruit Production

Following is the third part of speech given by Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Mir. Mohammad Akbar Reza over Radio Afghanistan on April 22 in which he explained the projects concerning agriculture and irrigation included in the Third Plan.

Cotton is an important raw material for industry as well as a major export crop. Therefore increased cotton production will not only help promote local industry, it will also raise export earnings.

The first measure which must be taken to raise cotton production is to improve the seed. All kinds of seeds deteriorate after a certain time causing production per unit of land to drop and the quality to become poor.

Other steps necessary to increase production are encouraging the use of fertiliser to enrich the land in which cotton is grown and improving the methods of cultivation.

By the last year of the Third Plan cotton output will have risen to 116,000 tons a year, almost double the present 59,000 tons a year.

This will be accomplished by providing farmers with better seed and more fertiliser and teaching them better techniques. By 1972, 600,000 seers a year of improved seed will be available to farmers. The extension programme will familiarise farmers with methods of using the new seeds, applying the fertiliser, and running the new machinery.

The amount of sugar needed rises each year as the population increases and the standard of living improves. During the Third Plan attempts will be made to raise production of sugar beet and sugar cane by setting up demonstration plots, experimenting with sugar beets cultivated during the winter, and increased use of chemical fertiliser.

The amount of land used for sugar beet cultivation will be increased by 1575 acres. By 1972 sugar beet production will have risen by 33,000 tons and sugar cane output by 31,000 tons. This will be a 59 per cent increase in sugar beet output and 60 per cent in sugar cane production.

Fruit is one of Afghanistan's main crops. Besides being an important part of the local diet, it has great export value. Accordingly necessary measures will be taken to increase production and improve the quality of fruit.

In the vegetable improvement programme, priority will be given to those which enjoy trade value.

Fruit production will rise from 372,000 tons per annum to 425,000 tons per annum. Vegetable production will increase from 590,000 tons

to 631,000 tons a year during the Third Plan.

Pests and plant diseases destroy from 10 to 30 per cent of fruit and vegetable crops and in major plagues up to 80 per cent. Preventing such attacks will be an important step toward bridging the gap between production and demand for commodities. With the implementation of Third Plan projects, the percentage of loss will be reduced and output thus increased.

Putting tractors into operation in vast stretches of land where farmers are now unable to cultivate all their land will make a major contribution to productivity. On the basis of our experience, tractors and water pumps are in demand among the farmers. During the Third Plan 350 tractors will be imported by the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry and 2000 water pumps will be imported and distributed.

Studies will be made on the best simple hand and animal drawn implements to use and these will be distributed so that gradually in accordance with local conditions more modern implements will be used.

During the Third Plan animal drawn ploughs, seed cleaning machinery, seed sowers, and ditch diggers will be tried out.

International Court Of Justice Reorganises

Reorganisation of the International Court of Justice (World Court), discredited in some circles after it sidestepped a direct ruling on the controversial Southwest Africa case last July, has now been completed.

The Court, with newly-elected justices replacing some judges who had been charged with complicating the prolonged case, has elected a new president and vice president.

The new president is Jose Luis Bustamanta y Rivero, a 73-year-old Peruvian lawyer and scholar who served as president of his country from 1945 to 1948. The new vice president of the Court is Vladimir M. Koretsky of the Soviet Union. Koretsky was one of the five justices who joined Phillip C. Jessup of the United States in dissenting from the majority opinion, which held that Ethiopia and Liberia were not qualified to challenge South Africa's administration of the territory.

This unpopular decision by the Court resulted in a lengthy debate in the last session of the General Assembly, climaxed by an unprecedented vote to revoke South Africa's mandate over Southwest Africa, and appointment of a special committee of 14 nations to plot the territory's future. The committee's report was submitted for the special session of the General Assembly called April 21.

As president, Justice Rivero replaces Sir Percy Spender of Australia, who cast two votes, one of them questionable, upholding the majority opinion. He was not a candidate to succeed himself.

The present bench includes only three of the justices who voted to throw the case out on technical grounds. They are Sir Andre Gros of France and Gastone Morelli of Italy.

Because of illness, the new president did not participate in the controversial case, although he has been a member of the Court since 1961.

In addition to those already mentioned, the present Court consists of the following justices: Kotaro Tanaka of Japan, whose term expires in 1970; Isaac Forster of Senegal, Luis Padillo Nervo of Mexico and Mohammad Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan, whose terms expire in 1973; and five newly elected justices. They are Fouad Ammoun, Lebanon; Cesar Bengzon, Philippines; Sture Petren, Sweden; Manfred Lachs, Poland and Charles D. Onyema, Nigeria, whose terms expire in 1976.

Very few of the cases brought before the Court since its establishment in 1899 at the Hague where it still sits at its agenda requires, attracted the worldwide attention of the South-West Africa case.

Normally, the cases on which the Court rules are highly technical and interest only those immediately concerned and students of international law. One of the pending cases, for example, is a boundary dispute involving Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. In another, Belgian shareholders in the 'Barcelona Traction, Light and Power' company are seeking reparations from Spain as a result of the nationalisation of the utility.

Although confidence in the

Court was greatly impaired—particularly among Africans—by its ruling last year on the South-west Africa case, the suggestion has been made that the issue be resubmitted now that the Court has been reorganised.

The purpose would be twofold: (1) to reestablish confidence by facing up to instead of evading the issue and (2) to remove any shadow of doubt as to the legality of the Assembly's action in revoking South Africa's mandate over the territory. This would offset South Africa's contention that dismissal of the case by the Court was tantamount to a vindication of charges that South Africa abused its authority as an administering power.

Justice Rivero is probably one of the most respected men on the bench. An educator, lawyer, politician and author, he holds doctorates in law, philosophy, history, letters, political science and economics. He has taught American archeology, Peruvian social geography, modern philosophy and law, all at a university level.

He has practiced law, been a public prosecutor, a judge, a member of the city council in Arequipa and a government minister of education and justice. Rivero has also represented his government at a number of international conferences on a wide variety of subjects and was ambassador to Bolivia from 1942 to 1945 just before becoming president of his country. In addition, he has written about 20 books on legal, sociological, historical, literary and political subjects.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carries an editorial on the import and production of fat in the country.

The present production of fat in the country, in addition to cattle fat which is also produced in considerable quantity, is not enough to meet the demand. Although about 3,600 tons of fat are produced annually, and government tries to stabilise the price of fat, still the prices of both cattle and vegetable oil fluctuate.

The main reasons for this instability of prices in Afghanistan is the smuggling of cattle out of the country and hoarding says the paper. The pure fat, previously available, is no longer to be found and today a mixture of vegetables and fat is sold by the shopkeepers in the name of pure fat.

The paper hopes that the 11,000 tons of fat which will be produced during the Third Five Year Plan according to the Minister of Mines and Industries, will meet all the home demand for the commodity.

As the editorial points out, three new edible oil factories will be established—one each in Balkh, Herat and Helmand.

In a letter in the same issue of the paper, Maliha from Baghe Bala says that every evening an advertisement on the radio urges mothers to use Palergan milk for their babies. But unfortunately when one goes to the shops to buy it, one can not find it, she reports.

Who advertises this milk, is it the company or the agency in Kabul, asks the writer. If it is the agency, says the letter, has it registered with the Ministry of Commerce or not. If it has registered does this mean the company is still free to hoard the milk.

Maliha says that unfortunately the doctors do not prescribe more than two or three brands of milk for babies and those babies who are used to this type of milk must have it. Maliha hopes that the Ministry of Commerce will not hesitate

any longer to check into this situation before milk too becomes a problem.

In a letter in yesterday's *Isiah* Munawar comments on the importance of poultry-raising.

I have read the plans of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation calling for the expansion of poultry raising in the country, says the author. I hope that the Ministry will

succeed in implementing the plan and will take steps to combat chicken disease, the writer says. If the ministry had taken some measures in the past meat would not be so expensive, he says.

We would also not have the present shortage of milk and curd. The letter hopes that enough attention will be paid to this problem.

World Press

Newsweek magazine reported that Pope Paul VI will come under pressure from the newly organised synod of bishops to make a statement favouring birth control before the end of the year.

Professor Heinrich Nordhoff, President of West Germany's Volkswagen Company, told the London *Times* that Japanese car makers have made enormous progress.

Professor Nordhoff was asked how he regarded the competition to Europe's motor industry from Japanese manufacturers.

He replied: "This is very hard for me to answer. I admit that my judgment about the Japanese automobile industry is unclear. They have made enormous progress, but there are really only two countries where we have serious Japanese competition at present—Australia and South Africa. Their influx in the United States is still quite small."

Izvestia of Moscow reported that Soviet engineers worked feverishly for two months to smother a disastrous underground fire in a Caucasian coal mine.

It said the blaze seared

through 5 km. (3 miles) of old workings in the Tkvarcheli mine.

It said the mine was now in operation again.

In an interview with the Baghdad weekly *Al Akbar*, Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref has declared that general elections will be held when conditions are suitable for the election of "true representatives" of the people.

The President was quoted as saying he wished to avoid a repetition of the recent student elections which resulted in communist success. He said threats were used to keep nationalist students out of the elections.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* said Australian businessmen, investors and advisers who look to Asia for trade and cooperation must think of more than the immediate benefit and the quick profit.

"It is vital not only to Australian business and commercial interests but also to Australia's future as a nation that her businessmen and managers should demonstrate in a practical way that anything communism can do private enterprise can do better," it said.

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'Abominable Snowman' Still A Distant Scream

Did the "abominable snowman," or the yeti, ever exist? Did he really leave those tracks photographed in the Himalayan snow? Or had he gone, long ago, the day of the dinosaurs?

Nawang Gombu, the only man ever to climb Mt. Everest twice, thinks the yeti did once exist.

He also believes that when he was a child, living on the Tibetan slopes of Everest, he heard the scream of one last, time-lost and final yeti.

Gombu says it was "a shrill, tiger-like scream."

If it has been uttered again on the high slopes of Everest during these troubled days of war in the world, nobody has reported to have heard it.

Sir Edmund Hillary's 1960 expedition to track down the yeti found no trace of him. The Russians, who long before that had given credence to the possibility of snowmen and established a commission to study them, have reported no progress to the world.

Back in 1959, a French zoologist, Dr. Bernard Heuvelmans, gave the "snowman" a gentle pat on the back and said it was "surely a shy and gentle ape."

Dr. Heuvelmans, writing in a book published in New York entitled *On the Track of Unknown Animals*, said there was not just one kind of "snowmen," but at least two and perhaps three in the high Himalaya. He said they ranged in size from that of an ordinary man to 7 or 8 ft. and, at the outside, 13 ft.

"We can say that the existence of two kinds... of different size and colour is well established," he said, and characterised them as "a shy survivor of the empire

of giant primates which once ruled a large part of the earth."

Shy they certainly proved to be for Sir Edmund and his team of 18 mountain climbers from New Zealand, Britain and the United States who arrived in Nepal's mountain capital of Katmandu early in September, 1960, and began their toilsome search. Their gear including airguns equipped with hypodermic syringes capable of temporarily paralysing a "snowman" for examination. Hillary's expedition was not the first that sought the "snowman."

Much before that, Colonel Howard Bury, leader of a Mt. Everest reconnaissance party, said he came across a track that "looked like a human foot." The terrified native porters, he said, ascribed it to "metonkangmi," a word that translated as abominable snowman.

Again, in 1937, a mountaineer named Frank Smythe found odd tracks at 16,000 ft. The possibility of a flesh-and-blood "snowman" came to be affirmed by such well-known mountaineers as Eric Shipton and Sir John Hunt, leader of the expedition that first conquered Everest.

People of the Himalaya have offered strange tales to explain the tracks. A Tibetan lama claimed he meditated atop a peak with a speechless 8-ft. "Snowman." Nepalese sherpas have described the "snowman" as having long, reddish-brown hair all over body. The "snowman" is said to stand like a human being, howl horribly at night, and lope like an ape through snow.

Tribesmen near the Indo-Tibetan border once claimed to have

killed and eaten a "snowman" they trapped while hunting deer. In 1951, the "snowman" gained sudden notoriety when Shipton found and photographed foot-long tracks in the snow.

Before that there had been rumours about them for half a century. Scientists have pointed out that footprints in snow are subject to winds. An Indian scholar reported that the snow prints of a pilgrim grew to nearly 21 inches in 25 days.

Sir Edmund's expedition had hoped to settle the mystery once and for all. After four months of difficult toil and search, Hillary reported, in January, 1961, that his expedition had not found any traces of "snowman." Tracks that it was claimed were those of yetis turned out to be of goats and the rare Tibetan blue bear. There is still much to be explained, wrote Sir Edmund. "We have not yet found a satisfactory explanation for the noise of the yeti which many sherpas claim to have heard... Of course, the yeti still remains a very real part of the mythology and tradition of the Himalaya people—and it is undoubtedly in the field of mythology that the yeti rightly belongs."

That report by Sir Edmund more or less put the lid on the "abominable snowman." War in Vietnam and other pressing news showed the yeti further back into the mists of myth. But now comes Gombu.

The veteran sherpa mountain guide says he was a child attending Rongbuk monastery when he had what he believes was near encounter with the yeti.

(Continued on page 4)

US, USSR RESUME PROLIFERATION TALKS

GENEVA, April 26, (Reuter).—The United States and the Soviet Union Tuesday resumed negotiations to agree on a joint draft treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

The two chief delegates, William Foster of the United States and Alexei Roshchin of the Soviet Union, hope to table a draft on May 9, when the 17-nation disarmament conference resumes here.

Foster was explaining the new American draft, text, which has been written following consultations with NATO allies who had strong objections and pressed for changes.

The NATO powers at a meeting in Paris last week gave the United States the green light for trying to work out a joint draft treaty with the Soviet Union.

Some NATO powers fear international control on nuclear plants will open the doors to industrial espionage, while the developing countries do not want their hands tied in using nuclear power for peaceful development purposes.

Tuesday's meeting will be followed by other bilateral talks informed sources said. The United States has offered changes in certain sections of the draft.

These are understood to include provisions to prevent industrial spying and for periodic review of the treaty. West Germany has asked for a ten-year time limit. It was also understood Roshchin would have several amendments to suggest.

Before returning to New Delhi Tuesday after a six-day round of consultations, Indian Foreign Minister Mohammedali Currim Chagla crystallised the non-aligned powers' fears that their nuclear research for development purposes could be hampered by the treaty.

He also stressed to reporters India's concern to maintain its nuclear knowhow in the face of what he called the "imminent threat from China."

"My country has gone very far in research and I am not going to surrender the right to make progress in technology to any power," Chagla said.

Fast - Breeder Reactors

A chain of nuclear powered electrical generators which could make Europe virtually independent of other sources of fuel inside 10 years was forecast by scientists at a conference in London on Monday.

More than 700 specialists from 23 countries met to exchange views on how to slash the cost of producing electricity by the building of fast-breeder reactors—nuclear power stations which "breed" their own plutonium at a faster rate than they burn it.

They came from most West European countries, the United States and Canada, Japan, South Africa and Australia.

They were told by British Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood-Benn that Britain is already building a prototype 250,000-kilowatt fast reactor, expected to produce power by 1971.

(REUTERS)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In an editorial on the role of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in providing public services, *Waranga*, of Pakhtia mentions a hospital built by that organisation in Hazrate Emam in Kunduz province which was opened this week by the Minister of Public Health.

The newspaper says that under the guidance of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the President of the Society, the organisation has rendered valuable and manifold services to the public. In Kabul city it operates many health centres where emergency cases are dealt with, says the paper. The opening of a hospital in a remote area of the country is another example of the unique services that the society offers to needy people. It has also signed a contract with Czechoslovakia under which it will get a mobile health unit.

In another editorial on the desirability of expanding the movement for forming cooperatives in various parts of the country, *Waranga* says that the days are gone when one or two persons could alone provide social services or form profitable enterprises by themselves. The newspaper refers to the karakul cooperatives being formed in northern parts of the country and says since Pakhtia province is mainly engaged in the trade of wool and charcoal, it is very important for the people engaged in this occupation to form cooperative in order to regulate their business transactions.

This southern provincial newspaper urges in another editorial more attention be paid to the city of Khost, one of the main centres of Pakhtia. The newspaper complains that a large area has been distributed to the public so that they may build their own houses. Another section has been allocated to the Ministry of Education for building schools. The new city will be next to the old town. The paper says that so far very few houses have been built. The people have constructed the surrounding walls but have not yet started building the houses themselves.

Writing on the activities of the department of tourism, *Toloi Afghan* of Kandahar says that there is a good opportunity to expand the tourist industry in the western province of Kandahar. There are attractive historical spots in the province such as Mundigak, the old city, Chel Zeena, the Red Lion, the Shrine where the Holy Prophet Mohammad's robe is kept, and the tombs of the late Afghan Kings Mir Wais Neeka and Ahmad Shah Baba. All these places are ideal for tourists, says the newspaper. It hopes that the department of tourism and other concerned organisations will see that proper accommodations are established in the city in addition to the present hotels so that tourists may come in an increasing number. It hopes that the Ministry of Public Works will launch a scheme to repair small stretches of road leading to these historical spots.



The beginning of a fantastic racing disaster. At Windsor on January 27 in the Combermere Novices Hurdle Cheque Book fell, bringing down Mackerel Sky 17, which kicks Cheque Book's jockey Paul Kelleway. Riderless,

Mackerel Sky and Cheque Book ran off in the wrong direction and Mackerel Sky collided headon with Diamond Head which was then killed instantly with a broken neck.

INTERNATIONAL Sports Roundup

The Soviet Union won the gold medal in the women's world basketball championships on Friday in Prague.

The Russians beat South Korea 83:50 in the fight for first place. Neither team had been defeated so far in the championships.

The Russians guarded well and showed good command around the South Korean basket. They limited the South Korean attack to shots placed from centre court.

The South Korean girls shot well from far out but it was not enough to carry them through the game.

SOVIET BASKET VICTORY

The Soviet Union took the lead early and held on. Half time score was 35:21. South Korean's Park Shin-Ja who has been the team's mainstay throughout the championships turned in a fine show again, scoring 15 points.

Chu-Ja made 11 and Nung-Ja seven.

Prokopenko of the Soviet Union however proved unbeatable and walked off with 36 points even though she was sent off for fouls in the third minute of the second half.

South Korea on Saturday officially won the silver medal beating Yugoslavia 78:71 in their last match of this year's women's world basketball championships.

It was a match in which both teams went all out to win points with less stress laid on defensive play.

Until half-time both sides had the game firmly under control. By the 17th minute Yugoslavia led by 40:32.

After the great Korean comeback Yugoslavia sent their two star players, Kalenic and Veger, off the court for five minutes to gather strength for the final round.

This move apparently caused the turn in the game. The South Koreans gained several points and the Yugoslav girls had to make a great effort to equalise to 63:63 in the 35th minute. But they had no strength for any further efforts and two minutes later they were eleven points behind the South Korean team and that decided the game.

Best South Korean player was Shin-Ja with 22 points, best Yugoslav, Kalenic, who scored 25 points. Japan made a rich victory of six gold medals at the 29th World Table Tennis championships on Friday in Stockholm.

They followed up last week's Swaythlung and Corbillon Cup victories by capturing four of the five individual titles, missing out only on the men's doubles, won by Swedish and European champions Kjell Johansson and Hans Alser.

This was Japan's greatest performance for eight years, equalling their six-title coup in the 1959 championships. But their glory in Stockholm has been somewhat tarnished by the absence of the all-conquering Chinese, who did not defend their title.

Naoko Fukazu, the 21 year-old defending champion from Nagoya, was edged out in a four-setter by 23 year-old Sachiko Morisawa, who won 21-18, 15-21, 21-18, 21-17.

Miss Fukazu had been unbeaten in the tournament up until then, but was plainly feeling tired at the exertions of playing three doubles matches in the afternoon in a short space of time. Unlike Miss Moris-

awa, Miss Fukazu also had an exhaustive Corbillon cup programme last week.

The men's singles final proved an engrossing struggle between vastly different stylists. Nobuhiko Hasegawa, 19 year-old national champion with a hybrid western-style shake grip. Scored a thrilling 21-8, 19-21, 20-22, 21-14, 21-6 victory over Mitsuru Kono, a 20 year-old student at the same university as Hasegawa.

Hasegawa, brilliant in defence and devastating in counter-attacks, was less prone to errors than Kono, but had to call on all his reserves of stamina to pull back after being 1-2 down.

Miss Fukazu had her second bitter taste of defeat in the women's doubles when she and 25 year-old Noriko Yamanaka were surprisingly beaten in straight sets 21-19, 21-17 22-20 by the Japanese second string, Miss Morisawa and Saeko Hirota.

UNBEATEN CHAMP FAILS

Miss Fukazu, plainly near to tears, could barely conceal her disappointment for she and her partner had been unbeaten throughout the championships until then and were fancied to win the title.

Then came the only final of the evening in which Japan was not represented when Kjell Johansson and Hans Alser, the Swedish and European champions, clashed in the men's doubles with Anatoliy Amelin and Stainslaw Gomozkov, Soviet Union.

The Swedish pair won 21-16; 19-21; 21-13; 12-21; 22-20 in a match of strange contrasts, brilliant hitting and retrieving interspersed with amateur-type errors.

This was Sweden's first ever world title and they also became the first Europeans to wear a championship crown since 1957 when Andreadis and Stipek, Czechoslovakia won the men's doubles, and Mosoczy and Simon, Hungary captured the women's event.

Yet another defeat came when Miss Fukazu and Koji Kimuragunning for his third successive mixed doubles title—were beaten by their compatriots Nobuhiko Hasegawa and Miss Noriko Yamanaka 21-15, 22-20, 19-21, 21-14.

Although Miss Fukazu and Kimura had spells of superb control, they were no real match for their opponents who gave an inspired performance, and whose unbridled intent and dogged determination were an assurance of success.

Hasegawa and his partner strained every nerve and played a brand of table tennis that left little to be desired and which would have caused even the mightiest team to tremble.

JAPANESE MARATHON DOMINATION ENDED

Dave McKenzie, a pint-sized iron man from New Zealand, ended Japanese domination of the Boston Athletic Association marathon in decisive fashion Wednesday, charging through the rain for a record clocking of 2:15.45 in the 71st annual competition.

The 24-year old New Zealander passed the Japanese contingent on the hills about 5 miles from the finish and streaked to an easy victory.

Tom Laris, former two-mile Ivy League champion from Dartmouth College, also picked up lost ground

on the hills and came through with a blistering kick to capture second place in 2:16:48.

Yutaka Aoki made a big bid for a third straight Japanese triumph in the 26 mile (41 km.) run from Hopinton to Boston, but faded after trying to catch McKenzie on Heartbreak Hill in Newton.

Aoki actually closed to within about 30 yards (27.4m.), but the effort was too much and he was passed by Laris in the closing stages of the long grind.

Aoki settled for third place in 2:17:17. Unheralded P. Castagnola, a Washington federal government worker, was fourth in 2:17:48, while Italian champion Antonio Ammu was fifth in 2:18:04.

Andy Boychuk, Canadian national champion, was sixth in 2:18:17, followed by Japan's Takashi Inoue in 2:20:41 and Tooru Terasawa in 2:21:17.

Jim Ryan of Kansas, the world's record holder, blasted out a meet record of 3:54.7 in the Glenn Cunningham mile race Saturday at the Kansas relays, a national intercollegiate record.

It was the fastest in the world this year and best ever in the season. He beat the intercollegiate mark of 3:56.4 by Bob Day of the U.S. in 1965.

CLAY REFUSES SERVICE

If Cassius Clay carried out his vow to refuse army service, the boxing title would be declared vacant and an elimination tournament set up to find successor, the New York State Athletic Commission said on Friday.

Contenders, including Ernie Terrell, Floyd Patterson, Karl Mildenberg, Zoraffol, Chuvalo, Thad Spencer, Joe Frazier and Henry Cooper are likely to be on the list of successors.

Champion Cassius Clay on Saturday declined to specifically repeat his intention to go to prison rather than face induction in the army next Friday.

Clay—a preacher of the Black Muslim faith—told an audience of about 1,500 students at a Negro university that he had said everything already on the subject.

Later, however, before television cameras he repeated his lack of belief in the Vietnam War.

During his speech, at a "black power" rally at the predominantly Negro Howard University, the champion jistingly turned down an offer from a heckler who said he would take his place in the army for

\$1,000.

"Your life is worth more than \$1,000," Clay said.

The audience cheered and clapped.

British boxing officials Friday snubbed Sonny Liston, former world heavyweight champion, and refused him permission to fight in London this summer.

The 34-year-old ex-champion from Philadelphia had been offered 10,500 pounds to fight former British champion Brian London at Liverpool.

Evidently the British Boxing Board of Control (BBBC) has not forgiven Liston for going home suddenly in the middle of an exhibition tour in 1964.

As a result of that incident he was banned from fighting in Europe. The BBBC gave no reason for keeping Liston out.

Guy Wolstenholme, British professional from St. George's Hill Club won the Kenya Open Golf Championship on Monday in Nairobi by four strokes from Australian Peter Thomson.

A final round of 70, two under par, gave Wolstenholme a 72 hole aggregate of 279. Thompson was round in 71 for 283.

Thomson, three strokes behind Wolstenholme at the start of Monday's final round, was only one stroke in the lead. He was out on 34.

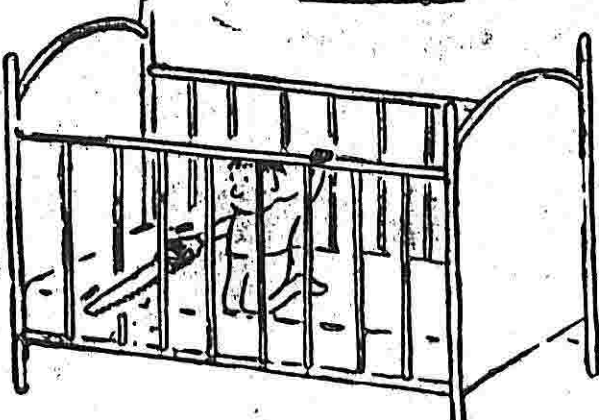
But Wolstenholme was in much steadier form than Thomson on the way back. He notched two birdies and matched par on the other seven holes, while the Australian dropped strokes to par at the 12th and 15th and did not earn another birdie until the 18th.

YANCY TAKES LEAD

Bert Yancey, the former West Point cadet, pulled a great shot out of the bag on the 18th hole Sunday to finish with a four-under-par 66 and take the lead at 54 holes in the \$100,000 Greater Dallas Open golf tournament.

Putting like a machine, Yancey, sensation of the Masters' Tournament, where he led for three rounds and would up third, made his total 203.

Kermit Zagley, seeking his first tournament victory in four years on the tour, was a stroke back of Yancey. Zarley fired a 68 Sunday for a 204. Roberto Deviceno, The Argentine who led at 36 holes with 134, faltered to 73 and fell to a tie for seventh place with Gay Brewer.



Istalif and Charikar are famous for Judas blossom, but those without transportation can enjoy its beauty in Bala Hisar.

GREEK REGIME SETS UP TEN MILITARY COURTS

ATHENS, April 26, (Reuter).—Greece's 26-year-old King Constantine, still holding aloof from the country's new military rulers, is expected to emerge from seclusion in the next few days.

Home News In Brief

KABUL April 26, (Bakhtar).—The World Bank delegation, here to study the possibility of assisting the Agricultural Bank, yesterday met Habibullah Mali Achekzai, president of Da-Afghanistan Bank.

KABUL April 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Shahi By Mostamandi, a member of the Kabul Museum staff left Kabul for Italy yesterday to do research in Turin.

KABUL April 26, (Bakhtar).—Kabir Ahmad Atayee, an official in the Finance Ministry, left Kabul for the United States yesterday for studies in economics.

BAMIAN, April 26, (Bakhtar).—The village school in Toupchi, 10 km. east of Bamian, was elevated to a primary school yesterday.

An acre and a half of land and construction costs were donated for the school by the people of the village.

Acting Governor of Bamian Sayed Gul Aqa inaugurated the primary school.

FAIZABAD, April 26, (Bakhtar).—The primary school in Faizullah Keshm woleswali, Badakhshan, was elevated to a secondary school yesterday and 30 sixth grade graduates started seventh grade classes.

The school, opened 20 years ago, now has 380 students.

Many residents of Keshm were present at the inaugural ceremony. They volunteered to build annexes for the school and provide the added furniture needed.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

Hanoi, reports AP, called last Thursday's raid on Haiphong "an extremely serious step in escalation."

In Washington, Senator Robert F. Kennedy said it is inevitable that Russia, China and North Vietnam will have to take steps to counter recent U.S. actions, including the bombing of MIG bases in North Vietnam.

"As surely as we are standing here," Kennedy said, "the Soviet Union, the Chinese and North Vietnam will have to react to what we have done by acting themselves."

And he said it is inevitable that the U.S. in turn will react to whatever steps they take. "History indicates this is how the destruction of mankind is ultimately arrived at," he said.

"It is an overexaggeration to say it is in that part of the world we are going into a third world war," Kennedy said. But it was leading toward a serious situation.

Senator William Fulbright, reports Reuter, predicted that further U.S. military escalation would bring China, and eventually the Soviet Union, into the war.

He said this would "very likely" be the effect of such action as bombing North Vietnam's MIG fighter bases.

Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, injected his warning into a Senate debate sparked by Senator George McGovern, who made a speech roundly condemning U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly cloudy with occasional showers in the northern, central and eastern regions. Yesterday Kabul had 10 mm rain; Mazare Sharif 7 mm; S. Salang 5 mm; Gardez 24 mm; and Laghman 2 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 1 p.m. was 10°C, 50°F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	16C	11C
	61F	52F
Kunduz	30C	21C
	86F	70F
Mazare Sharif	32C	20C
	89F	68F
Ghazni	18C	9C
	64F	48F
S. Salang	4C	3C
	39F	37F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Joint Italian and French cinema-scope colour film in Farsi.
IL TRIONFO ERCOLE
PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5, 8 and 10 p.m.
IL TRIONFO ERCOLE

Peking Protest Against Jakarta

TOKYO, April 26, (Combined News Services).—Chinese demonstrators marched past the Indonesian embassy in Peking Tuesday for the second consecutive day to protest against Indonesia's "anti-China and anti-Chinese activities," Hsinhua reported.

Reuter reports from Jakarta that Chinese shopowners defied a government order to re-open for business Tuesday after a wave of anti-Chinese terror by Indonesian youths Monday.

All Chinese firms in the city stayed closed under a powerful army and police guard following Monday's violence in the fashionable Kebajoran suburb where 32 Chinese shops were ransacked and looted by about 100 rampaging teenagers.

A statement from Acting President General Suharto's office called on Indonesians to let the government solve the Chinese problem and the capital's economic life came to a standstill.

The economic newspaper Sinur Harapan (light of hope) reported Tuesday: "trade in Jakarta has been paralysed."

An army spokesman said Indonesians were arrested last night for trying to instigate anti-Chinese disorder. He added Jakarta troops had launched an operation to prevent further violence so that Chinese could resume their business activities.

The garrison's "operation order" follows Monday's statement by Foreign Minister Adam Malik who said the government feared the current anti-Chinese feeling might have hurt the country's economy.

Nhan Dan in a Hanoi newspaper commentary Tuesday strongly condemned the Indonesian troops and police for abducting and detaining the Chinese Consul General in Jakarta and persecuting the overseas Chinese in Indonesia, according to Hsinhua.

The commentary voiced full support for the solemn stand of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and demanded that the Indonesian authorities stop all anti-China activities and persecution of Chinese nationals, and ensure the security of the Chinese embassy and its personnel.

World News In Brief

BRUSSELS, April 26, (DPA).—Belgium can maintain her position on the export markets only if she makes a contribution towards economic development of the "third world" countries, the Belgian Federation of Industry said here Tuesday.

In a White Paper on problems of development aid, published in Brussels, the Federation said Belgium's private industry should not be put at a disadvantage compared to competitors in other Western countries as far as credit and payment terms were concerned.

NEW DELHI, April 26, (AP).—Lord Casey, Governor-General of Australia, and his wife arrived here from Sydney Tuesday for a three-day private visit.

They had lunch with President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

MANILA, April 26, (Reuter).—A four-day symposium on the virus diseases of rice is now being held at the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos, about 40 miles southeast of Manila.

The symposium, which began yesterday is attended by some 40 participants and observers from 11 countries.

KINSHASA, April 26, (Reuter).—A volcano named after a local woman whose spirit is supposed to haunt the vicinity has begun erupting in eastern Congo near the Rwanda border.

The official Congolese radio reporting the eruption Tuesday, said it was not known if there had been any casualties in villages near Mount Nyirarongo, 11,381 ft. (3,467m.).

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 26, (Reuter).—U Thant agreed Tuesday to try to get talks going again between Britain and Spain on the future of Gibraltar.

A UN spokesman said that the UN Secretary General had acted in response to an appeal by

Spain that he use his good offices to bring about a resumption of the negotiations.

LONDON, April 26, (Reuter).—British scientists have designed a two-man submarine to help deep-sea fishermen catch more fish.

The project, still in the blueprint stage, was announced at the opening here Tuesday of the London International Engineering and Marine Exhibition.

GENEVA, April 26, (DPA).—The Ministerial Council of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) has been convened in London to hear the British government's report on exploratory talks in the capitals of the six European Common Market (EEC) capitals.

The Council will also discuss the possibility of Britain, and perhaps other European countries, applying to join the EEC.

US Violating Neutrality Of Laos, Gromyko Says

MOSCOW, April 26, (DPA).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday warned the United States against continuing what he called "the violation of the neutrality of Laos by the United States and its intervention," Tass news agency reported.

The warning was contained in a statement issued by the Foreign Minister in his capacity as co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos.

The aggravation of the political situation in Laos was a "direct consequence of the United States aggressive actions against the country," the statement said.

Gromyko called on the United States government "to go back to the road of strict and exact observance of the provisions of the 1962 Geneva agreements."

"With this end in view," Gromyko said, "immediately to stop the bombing of the Laotian territory and the use of the Laotian airspace for the continuation of aggression in Vietnam, to withdraw the American military and paramilitary personnel from Laos."

US Senate Votes For Space Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The U.S. Senate consented Tuesday to participation in the outer space treaty without a dissenting vote, clearing the way for U.S. ratification of the pact. All 88 of the Senators present when the tally was taken voted to approve the treaty.

The vote was necessary because the Senate, under its constitutional mandate, must advise and consent by a two-thirds vote to all international agreements to which the United States is a signatory.

The treaty, which establishes the general principles governing the activities of nations in the exploration and the use of outer space, was drawn up during the last session of the United Nations General Assembly and signed in January. Seventy-nine nations have signed the pact.

President Johnson has called the treaty the most important arms control development since the limited nuclear test ban treaty of 1963.

At the United Nations, U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg expressed pride Tuesday that the United States will be among the first signers to ratify the outer space treaty.

Following the Senate's unanimous approval of the treaty, Goldberg said:

"The outer space treaty takes its place in an historic progression—the Antarctic treaty of 1959, the limited test ban treaty of 1963, and now this treaty. We hope and trust this series of peacebuilding agreements will continue to grow. Nothing would make the United States happier than if the proposed treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons would soon be added as the fourth compact on this historic list."

"The outer space treaty, in every sense of the word, is a United Nations treaty in which all member nations can justly take great pride. It has been negotiated under the auspices of the organization and is the instrument of its labour."

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PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

For further details please contact your Travel Agent or any PIA Office.

SNOWMAN

(Continued from page 2)

It was a holiday period, Gombu recalls, and he and some friends were gathering dry yak dung for fuel near the monastery. Suddenly they heard a long, piercing scream.

Frightened, the children ran crying to the monastery. The abbot told them the scream was merely the wail of the yeti. Then they prayed. But Gombu recalls that full two days passed before he could think about that scream without shuddering.

Later, as a cherpa, Gombu was a member of the 1963 American expedition that conquered Everest, and one of the four men of the Indian team that reached the 29,028-ft. summit in 1965. He is the only man to climb the peak twice.

During his visit to the Everest regions, in 1965, Gombu travelled through hill settlements, asking the older people whether they had ever seen a yeti. All of them believed in the "snowman's" existence, Gombu relates, but no one—not even a man nearly 100-years-old—had ever seen a yeti. But several told him of having heard its scream. (AP)

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Used and inoperative vehicles. 4 Jeep station wagons, 1 1959 Ford station wagon, 1 1962 Studebaker sedan, 1 1962 Chevrolet Impala, 4 dr. sedan, air-conditioned. 1 1963 Chevrolet sedan, 4 dr. Vehicles on display from April 27th.